PLATE XLII.

Fig. 1. *Satarupa gopala*, ♂, p. 780.
2. *Darpa hanria*, p. 781.
3. *Capila jayadeva*, ♂, p. 785.
4. *Pisola zennara*, p. 786.
5. *Vithora indrasana*, p. 795.
6. *Philopator basimaculata*, p. 800.
7. *Cadphises maculata*, ♂, p. 801.
8. *Canerkes euschemoïdes*, ♀, p. 802.

PLATE XLIII.

Fig. 1. *Grotea elegans*, ♀, p. 797.
2. *Heracula discivitta*, p. 804.
3. *Paravetta discinota*, p. 814.
4. *Anodonta puleherrima*, p. 814.
5. *Stauropus sikkimensis*, p. 811.
6. *Bharetta cinnamomea*, ♂, p. 820.
7. *Gangarides dharma*, ♂, p. 821.
8. *Drepana duplexa*, p. 816.
9. *Bizone divakara*, ♂, p. 798.

13. On a New Species of Harrier from New Caledonia. By John H. Gurney, F.Z.S.

(Plate XLIV.)

Some time since, I received from M. E. Verreaux, of Paris, two specimens of the Harrier of New Caledonia, which appear to me to belong to an undescribed species very nearly allied to, yet distinct from, the Harrier found in Joanna Island and in the Island of Réunion, to which M. Jules Verreaux has given the name of *Circus maillardi*, and which was figured and described in the first series of the 'Ibis,' 1863, p. 163.

I propose to assign to this new species the name of my friend Mr. Wolf, to whose talented pencil all students of zoology, and especially those who study the birds of prey, are so greatly indebted.

The specimens of *Circus wolfi* which I have received from M. Verreaux appear to me to be both males, one evidently in the plumage of the first year, the other adult or nearly so.

On comparing the latter with an adult male of *Circus maillardi* recently obtained in Joanna Island, and liberally presented to the Norwich Museum by Mr. Edward Newton, I can find little or no difference in size or form, except that the quill-feathers of the wings and tail are slightly broader in *C. maillardi* than in *C. wolfi*, and that the proportionate length of the primaries in the two species does not appear identical.

In both species the third primary is the longest, the fourth next, and then the second; but in *Circus maillardi* the fifth equals the second in length, whilst in *C. wolfi* it falls decidedly short of it; again, in *C. maillardi* the sixth primary is slightly longer than the first, whilst in *C. wolfi* the relative proportions of these two feathers are reversed.

The colouring of the upper part of the head and neck, also that of the back, rump, and upper side of the wings, is extremely similar in both species; but it is slightly darker in the adult males of *Circus maillardi*, and the contrast between the black and grey feathers

of the wings is decidedly more conspicuous in that species than in *C. wolfi*.

In the specimens before me the middle feather of the tail bears one transverse mark near its base in *C. wolfi*, whereas the corresponding feather bears four such marks in *C. maillardi*. In each species there is also a single mark near the end of the feather; but both this and the markings on the upper portion of it are much more distinct in *C. maillardi* than in *C. wolfi*. The shaft-markings on the throat in *C. wolfi* are browner than in *C. maillardi*, and on the breast and abdomen they are not only browner but also broader, extending in *C. wolfi* to the under tail-coverts, which in *C. maillardi* are of a pure white.

The inner side of the primaries in *C. maillardi* are a pure white near their base, the remainder being black. In *C. wolfi* the basal parts are yellowish white, and the remainder of the underside of the primaries are of a pale slate-colour, crossed with narrow bars of a darker slate-colour at intervals of about an inch, the tips of the feathers being also dark.

The young male of *C. wolfi* resembles *C. maillardi* in a similar state, but is not so dark in its plumage, and is more rufous in the region of the abdomen, in which it resembles the young male of *Circus assimilis*.

14. Notices of some Apparently Undescribed species of Sapajous (Cebus) in the Collection of the British Museum. By Dr. John Edward Gray, F.R.S., V.P.Z.S., F.L.S., etc.

(Plate XLV.)

The distinction of the species of the American Monkeys is very difficult, and perhaps the genus *Cebus* the most difficult of all. Next to the difficulty of distinguishing them is that of determining the names which have been applied to them by different authors, and (what ought not to be the case) the determining of the figures, given by Spix and others, representing the species under consideration.

This mainly arises from the great variation of colour that the specimens of the same species present.

The difficulty has also been increased by the works of compilers like Lesson and Wagner, who depend on the descriptions of authors without having the opportunity of examining species to correct their theories, and yet venture to decide what are species and what varieties: and the result shows how dangerous it is for compilers to venture to go beyond the author from whom they copy.

M. Isidore Geoffroy has shown that *Cebi* when in confinement, especially in a dark place, become bleached; and he believes that specimens so decolorated have often embarrassed zoologists and led them into error (Castelnau, 'L'Amér. du Sud, Mammifères,' p. 10, note).